FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE SESSION

LD151104Y Tripoli JANA in English 0918 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 15, JANA--The coordinating committee for the liberation of Africa continued its meeting at Ashati Hotel yesterday under chairmanship of the Jamahiriyah foreign secretary, Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki.

The executive secretary of the committee presented a detailed report on the committee's activities and the role it has played to strengthen African solidarity.

The secretary of the committee expressed the thanks of the committee and that of the liberation movements for the aid provided by the Jamahiriyah which totalled over two million U.S. dollars.

He stressed that the aid will encourage the liberation movements. He endorsed Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi statement that "the African liberation movements are not in need of letters of support but need bullets to defend their honour and their independence."

Financial Subcommittee Reports

LD151630Y Tripoli JANA in English 1558 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 15, JANA--The coordination committee for the liberation of Africa continued its meetings here today under the chairmanship of Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, the Jamahiriyah foreign secretary.

The chairman of the sub-committee for financial and administrative affairs presented a detailed report which included aid given to the liberation movements.

The heads of the Zambian, Ugandan and Zairian delegation later spoke on the sub-committee report.

The Ugandan delegate condemned the new alliance between racists in South Africa and occupied Palestine.

"We are ready to take a stand with all our capabilities and potentials against these regimes," he said.

He lauded the great efforts made by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi against racism and Zionism and the aid provided by the Jamahiriyah to liberation movements.

The coordination committee also approved the minutes of its 29th session, held recently in Luanda.

The heads of Ghanian, Principe, Zambia also stressed the necessity of supporting the liberation movements and provision of all facilities to them for realising the freedom and independence of the African man.

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS REPORTS MORE ON MENGISTU 14 FEB PRESS CONFERENCE

Role of Cubans, Russians

LD152230Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD/EA

["First part" of report on the press conference held by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, in the National Assembly Hall in Addis Ababa on 14 February]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Question three, put by Swedish journalist Mr (Kumanden): Are you willing to explain to us the Somali accusation that Ethiopia is bent on invading Somalia?

[Mengistu--begin recording] At the very time when the invading Somali troops are deliberately shelling densely populated cities like Harar and Diredawa, having infiltrated distances of 300 to 700 kilometers, all of the Western countries which stand behind the Somali leaders are spreading the propaganda that Ethiopia will invade Somalia. This is why we say that most of the Western governments which had been trusted by the entire world and which are members of the UN Security Council, particularly the U.S. and British--as well as the West German--governments, are misleading people. They are supporting the invaders, thus displeasing not only their own people but the people of the world. It is also why we say that the United Nations is today completely stagnant and impotent, just as its predecessor, the League of Nations, was before it.

This is also why we say that the existence of the world's peace-loving peoples and developing countries is threatened. The cries Somalia is making to the effect that Ethiopia wants to invade it is like crying out while striking blows at others. Ethiopia intends to do no more than to drive the invading Somali troops out beyond its borders. Ethiopia has no intention of expanding or violating any country's rights or borders. We understand clearly why the reactionary Mogadiscio ruling classes are crying out "Ethiopia is about to invade us," while at the same time they are striking out. This is how a giraffe acts [reference to an Amharic saying]. Somalia wants to involve the imperialists and neighboring reactionary regimes in the war because they are now afraid that the aggressive invasion they have launched in an effort to forcibly annex Ethiopian territory will fail. Thus, it is clear to us why the imperialists and reactionary neighboring regimes are echoing Somalia's false cries from every corner: It is to mislead the world, to suppress and reverse the Ethiopian revolution, and to bring the Red Sea under the control of anti-Ethiopian forces by weakening and violating Ethiopian unity.

We say that these aims and those of the ongoing plot have not been properly considered. They have been ignored solely for the sake of the adventurist Somali leaders. They constitute a threat not only to Ethiopia but to everyone else, inasmuch as the situation is a potential threat to world peace.

The solution to this dangerous situation, a situation which has been unjustly and mindlessly escalated and exacerbated, lies in one very simple thing: the immediate withdrawal of the invading Somali troops from Ethiopian territory and an end to the interference in the legitimate affairs and rights of the Ethiopian masses. We have not interfered in the affairs of any other country, and the defensive war we are fighting will be taken only up to our own legitimate borders. [end recording]

[Announcer] Question asked by Miss Marie Joannides of AFP. Question four: What is the extent of the participation of Cuban and Soviet military advisers in Ethiopia at present?

[Mengistu--begin recording] This question has been repeated many times; it is the plaintive question of all the classes that want to use it as an excuse to support and escalate the Somali invasion. On the other hand, it is a reflection of the sort of relationship a developing country ought to have with others.

Why do we have to be asked this? Who questioned the United States about its military involvement in the Far East, Europe and the Middle East; or France, Britain and West Germany about their armed forces in Africa? Who questioned the United States over the past 25 years when it had a military base and many troops on Ethiopian territory? This kind of question reflects confusion and amounts to interference.

Ethiopia has been receiving necessary defensive arms from the USSR and the other socialist countries since the United States, which had supplied Ethiopia with defensive arms until the time of the upsurge of the democratic revolution of the Ethiopian broad masses, imposed an arms embargo on Ethiopia, appropriated the money paid for the arms and laid the Ethiopian people's security and territorial integrity open to invasion.

The Ethiopian Army has to become properly acquainted with the weapons it has received in order to defend our territorial integrity from invaders. Indeed, today Soviet and Cuban military advisers and experts are assisting us in the field of training and familiarizing our army. We take this opportunity to thank them. [end recording]

Relations With Western Countries

LD151110Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Out of turn excerpt report on press conference given by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, in the National Assembly hall in Addis Ababa on 14 February]

[Excerpt] The next question came from Mr (Bruno Sostak) of the West German news agency:

[(Sostak) in English fading into Amharic translation--begin recording] Do you see any specific problems in the relations between Ethiopia and the FRG?

[Answer] As you know, the FRG and Ethiopia have enjoyed relations for a long time. Since Ethiopia is a country which respects the principles of peaceful coexistence and has respect for the affairs of others, it wants to enjoy relations with all countries which respect its rights.

It is clear that since the February 1974 revolution, when the oppressed masses of Ethiopia intensified their struggle for equality, justice and freedom, certain forces, especially reactionary Western governments, have turned against us. These reactionary forces, by direct or indirect collaboration with our enemies, through arms supplies of political support, have proven their enmity toward Ethiopia. Others are collaborating and participating in the internal plot to reverse our revolution.

If the Western countries, especially the United States, Britain and the FRG, continue their open acts of aggression and if the peace-loving peoples of those countries are [words indistinct] a continuation of diplomatic relations with those countries would render the meaning of the word "diplomacy" meaningless.

Further Details

LD152030Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1740 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Report on press conference held on 14 February in Addis Ababa by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council--read by announcers; questions and answers differentiated by alternating between two announcers]

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], gave a press conference at the National Assembly to a large number of international journalists, who have been closely following the Ethiopian revolution as part of the Ethiopian press week.

The PMAC chairman emphatically declared that revolutionary Ethiopia will restore and safeguard her frontiers by throwing out the entire invading forces of Somalia within a short period of time. The chairman reiterated Ethiopia's commitment to peace, socialism and justice and said that this country had not taken up arms as an aggressor against anyone. He added that the firm goal of Ethiopia's struggle is to safeguard her revolution and her territorial integrity.

Following is the question and answer session at the press conference yesterday:

[Question] After the Somali Army is driven out of the Ogaden, what is the most likely solution to the political goals of Somalis living in the Ogaden--local autonomy?

[Answer] The question implies that Ethiopians living in the Ogaden Province entertain political aspirations which are different from those held by Ethiopians in the rest of the country. Such a question is posed either for failing to understand the aims and aspirations of the Ethiopian people, the objective reality in the country, the cause of the revolution and its progress, or deliberately to conceal the known facts.

Now what are the primary aspirations of the people of Ogaden? The primary aspirations of the people of Ogaden are to repulse the invading Somalia force with the aim of securing their rights and freedom and to advance their revolution. As to the question of self-rule, no one is entrusted with the task of demanding or thinking about it on behalf of the people of Ogaden. Since this has been clearly explained in the program of the national democratic revolution, it is up to the people in line with the struggle they have already begun to wipe out antipeople and antirevolutionary forces and implement the program, as this is one of their main objectives.

[Question] What are the roles of the Soviet and Cuban military advisers?

[Answer] This is an oft-repeated question; it is a question raised by quarters that want to use it as a pretext for supporting and fuelling Somalia's war of invasion. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that it is the sovereign right of any development country to enter into contract with others on equal footing on matters pertaining to its own interests or on measures relating to joint development, provided this does not affect the right or territory of anyone else.

This is interference by certain arrogant powers who consider themselves to be the policemen of the world. Why should we be asked this question? Who has the right to ask us? Is there anyone who has asked anything about the forces that America has in the Far East and Europe or in the Middle East? Is there anyone who has asked anything as to what the French and other NATO powers were recently doing in some Africa countries? Was there anyone who had asked such a question during the last 25 years when the American Army had a military base and numerous troops in Ethiopia? Therefore, I say the question is a biased one and a gross interference in our internal affairs.

Nevertheless, to come to the real point of the question: When the democratic revolution of the Ethiopian broad masses erupted, America, which was providing defense assistance to Ethiopia, ceased its supplies. She also took the money which was paid for the purchase of the arms and thereby abandoned the Ethiopian people, endangering their security and exposing their frontiers to invaders. Thereafter, Ethiopia has been obtaining weapons for her defense from the USSR.

It is imperative that the Ethiopian armed forces properly acquaint themselves with the weapons thus acquired in order to defend the country and its frontiers from the aggressors. Accordingly, much as Soviet and Cuban military advisers were assisting the Republic of Somalia prior to the invasion, and much as American military advisers were extending assistance to the Haile Selassie pseudo-fascist regime for the last 25 years, so also today the military advisers and experts of the USSR and Cuba are assisting us by way of orienting and acquainting our forces with the weapons. We would like to take this opportunity to extend our gratitude to them.

[Question] If the information is true, the most important decisions for Ethiopia are prepared in a council of 17 members: Russians and Cubans are members of this council. Under these circumstances, could Ethiopia be master of its own sovereignty?

[Answer] The information which the questioner claims to have is completely wrong--or better still, it is a story fabricated by liars close to circles like Siad Barre and his clique to belittle the Ethiopian revolution. In this connection what I would like to explain to journalists present here is that during the colonialist era, most of the neighboring reactionary powers and their masters in part who have today risen against the Ethiopian revolution, had their total rights and existence determined by others, namely colonial dictators. Even at that time, history testifies to the fact that Ethiopians were masters of their destiny.

There is today a body within the structure of the Ethiopian provisional military government which issues major decisions. It is the congress of the PMAC with a membership of over 80 persons. Next to that there are bodies set up to execute the decisions of the congress. These are the PMAC's Central Committee: the PMAC's standing committee and the recently established National Revolutionary Operations Command. Soviet and Cuban comrades are not participants in these bodies, nor can they be.

In addition to this, what I would like to make clear to you is that the policy and struggle of the Soviet Union and Cuba, as well as other socialist countries which are guided by the socialist ideology, are not to deprive the rights and honor of the people of a given country. Rather, the opposite is true.

Their policy is to ensure that the broad masses of the world will not face oppression and will not suffer injustice on grounds of race, religion and sex.

I believe that this provides a good example to your question. I believe that the situation in the Horn of Africa today can also be cited as additional evidence.

[Question] Why is the PMAC so critical of sincere efforts by Britain and other Western governments to promote a negotiated settlement in the Ogaden? What should the roles of the Western powers be now?

[Answer] The word sincere being used within this context is not dissimilar from the way the Western powers and their allies cynically misuse the word and concept of democracy. Each side uses and chooses words and phrases according to its commitment and class alinement.

Two years ago the Western world was pressing for a negotiated settlement until the invading fascist forces of racist South Africa had reached Luanda. But they did not force the withdrawal of the invading racist forces of South Africa. In fact, the Western powers did not condemn the invasion.

It is now more than 7 months since the arrogant and reactionary armed forces of Somalia opened a war of aggression against Ethiopia. Having widened the extent of the war of invasion, the invaders have now penetrated almost 700 km deep into our territory. When all this was happening, we have not heard of a single Western government condemning Somalia's war of aggression and uttering the truth. But now, because the people's armed forces of Ethiopia have strengthened their defense, the phrase negotiated settlement is being thrown from every corner.

However, it is not only negotiations. Indeed, the powers which are calling for negotiations are now pouring in additional forces of invasion and armaments into Somalia on the assumption that should Ethiopia drive out the invading forces of Somalia, they will stand by Mogadiscio's side.

Could we refer to all these acts as sincere and peace-loving? If indeed they are making sincere efforts, why don't they condemn publicly the invader--the Mussolini of Mogadiscio? Why don't they put pressure for the immediate withdrawal of the invading armed forces of Somalia from our territory? Why are they pouring in additional invading forces and armaments into Somalia so as to help it widen its invasion and promote the blood of the oppressed masses being split in vain?

All that the Western powers are doing against Ethiopia is not something new. They have done it throughout history before and so it does not come as a surprise to us.

[Question] Ethiopia has charged that the U.S. is giving support to Somalia. Could you please be specific? Through what countries are military supplies transferred to Somalia, what type of supplies are involved, how much equipment is involved, what evidence do you have that this is done with the knowledge of Washington?

[Answer] There is no question that the government of the U.S. is giving political and material support to the reactionary ruling classes of Somalia. Since the support is being provided indirectly under the new covert and circuitous diplomatic tactics, the misleading U.S. stand of not supplying arms to the conflicting parties has given it a semblance of neutrality. Under this cover, the collaborators of the U.S. and of the benighted Mogadiscio regime have been meeting Somalia's demands for weapons from their stockpiles, which are then replenished by America. Using this ploy, American weapons are transferred to Somalia through Saudi Arabia, Iran, Pakistan, Spain and other reactionary Arab regimes.

Recently when the Egyptian president addressed the U S. Congress, it is to be recalled that he disclosed his collaboration with the American Government in supplying arms to Somalia.

As you have been able to see and ascertain for yourselves from the captured weapons, very modern automatic weapons such as M-14's and M-16's, jeeps, mortars, tanks and other sophisticated modern weapons, distributed only through NATO, are among the weapons supplied to Somalia. We have captured huge quantities of NATO weapons from the invaders. While this remains the situation, the question whether it has been done with the knowledge of Washington appears to have been asked to give way to the U.S. administration's futile efforts to conceal its bloodstained hands of involvement. Moreover, since the secret is leaked out now and then by its collaborators, the repeated denials and futile misleading attempts of the American Government are bound to be exposed. Suffice to cite in this regard the public statement made by the shah of Iran. To sum up, however, to say that the U.S. Government, which is the source of this antipeople and anti-Ethiopian plot, does not know about its own deeds is tantamount to saying that officials of the Capitol Hill do not know about Pentagon's decision to make the neutron bomb which is dangerous to the human race.

[Question] Are there any prospects left for a negotiated settlement in Eritrea?

[Answer] The sovereignty and inviolable territorial integrity of Ethiopia cannot become a subject of negotiations with anyone. The secessionist movement in Eritrea region is not a question raised by the broad masses of Eritrea. The Eritrean broad masses together with their brothers in the rest of Ethiopia are interested in leading a peaceful life guided by the program of the national democratic revolution. However, the Eritrean reactionary secessionist groups want to carve out the Eritrea region from Ethiopia and to offer it as a present to the reactionary Arab ruling classes. They are therefore suppressing with (?the gun) the Eritrean broad masses so that they would not participate in the revolutionary process nor benefit from its gains. What has enabled the secessionists to do this momentarily is the material, financial and military support they obtain from the reactionary ruling classes of neighboring countries. They have also benefited from the war being waged against us in the east by the reactionary ruling classes of Somalia.

Thus they remained adamant on their antipopular and antiunity plan. The end of arrogance and belligerency is a humiliating defeat and this must be understood by the Eritrean reactionary secessionist groups.

We will not lose hope and we shall continue our efforts for peaceful solution. Whatever sacrifices demand, we will pay and if necessary the war will continue for generations to come, but the sovereignty, the honor and territorial integrity of Ethiopia will never be a subject of negotiations.

[Question] Ethiopia is being repeatedly accused by the imperialist powers and their mass media of violating human rights. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] From what quarters and from where this kind of accusation is directed against us has been indicated in the question itself. Therefore the charge has to be viewed from the standpoint of class. We do not expect imperialists and other reactionary forces--whose source of riches the Ethiopian revolution has slammed and hit hard their system of exploitation--to hail us as architects of worthy deeds. These same imperialists and reactionary forces, which today allege that human rights are not being respected in Ethiopia, had never uttered even a single word when, under the feudal bourgeois order, the broad masses of this country were being exploited, imprisoned, mercilessly massacred and were being decimated by hunger and disease. It is these same hostile groups in collusion with internal class enemies and external invading forces that are fighting, massacring and causing the massacre of the oppressed masses of Ethiopia when the masses are today struggling for their rights, peace, socialism and democracy.

[Question] How would you describe the current relations between Ethiopia and the FRG: Do you see any specific problems?

[Answer] The FRG and Ethiopia have had long-standing relations. Being as it is, a peace-loving country that is committed to the ideal of coexistence with the spirit of mutual respect, Ethiopia naturally seeks to establish amicable ties with all governments that respect her rights. She endeavors to maintain friendly relations with all countries. Even so, it is an undeniable fact, however, that some quarters, particularly reactionary Western governments that have experienced discomfort ever since the eruption of our revolution in February, 1974, during which time the oppressed masses of Ethiopia have been intensifying their struggle equality, justice and freedom, have arrayed themselves against us. By conspiring with our enemies overtly and covertly, by way of supplying arms and providing political support, these same quarters have amply demonstrated their enmity to the Ethiopian revolution. Others have either collaborated with or directly participated in the conspiracy and preparations being made to reverse the revolution from within.

It must be pointed out here in this regard that from among the Western governments, the U.S., Britain and the FRG in particular continue their policy of devising, in secret, means of causing the bloodshed of the peoples of Africa and widening the scope of destruction and annihilation and, by going even further, persist in doing so openly and with adventurous arrogance. And unless the peace-loving broad masses of this country put pressure on them and duly check their actions, maintaining diplomatic relations with them becomes totally meaningless.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL, OTHERS KILLED IN TERRORIST INCIDENT

LD151510Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Dr Wendimu Desta, employee of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, was beaten to death by hired killers while on duty in the gallant Ethiopian District of Debre Zeit on 13 February. The hired killers were captured redhanded and an investigation is going on.

At the same time, Comrade (Fisha Yene Neh), who had completed his political education and had given political guidance to workers, (Ato Kibret Gethun), an accountant, and (Ato Siyum Worku), a driver, were killed in the same white terror incident.

The funeral of Comrade Dr Desta and his comrades will take place today at Saint Joseph Church cemetery special compound for revolutionaries. We will bring you the obtuary of Comrade Dr Wendimu Desta in tonight's radio and television program.

KENYA

PLANES FORCE DOWN BOMB-LADEN EGYPTIAN BOEING 707

LD151736Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] An Egyptian Boeing 707 aircraft carrying 244 bombs on its way to Mogadiscio, Somalia, was intercepted over Kenya airspace by Kenya Air Force jet fighters today and forced to land at Embakasi Airport.

Earlier in the week the Egyptian Government had approached the Kenya Government seeking permission to Egyptian cargo planes to overfly Kenyan airspace on their way to Somalia. The permission was refused because the Kenya authorities were not sure of the cargo the planes were carrying. Despite the refusal by the Kenya Government, three Egyptian Boeing 707 planes overflew Kenya airspace this week on their way to Mogadiscio, one of them on Monday and two yesterday. They are believed to have carried military equipment.

The fourth plane overflew Kenya airspace today and consequently it was forced to land at Embakasi Airport by the Kenya Air Force jets.

When questioned, the Egyptian pilot, Captain (Medan), denied any knowledge of the military cargo aboard his aircraft. My employers only instructed me to fly to Mogadiscio, he said.

A government spokesman at the airport said that the supply of arms to Somalia by Egypt was being viewed by the Kenya Government with great gravity. Weapons which were on the aircraft have been impounded and the aircraft was under heavy guard. The contents of the aircraft are said to be 170 boxes with two 122-mm artillery fieldgun bombs. The bombs, according to military experts, can be fired from cannon guns, aircraft or tanks.

The Egyptian ambassador to Kenya, Mr (Hamid Marzuq), had earlier this week told the Kenya Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the planes were carrying humanitarian goods to Somalia.

During the Shifta war in northern Kenya in the 1960's, the Egyptian Government was supporting Somalia by supplying landmines and other military equipment that were being used by the Shifta bandits against Kenya.

Meanwhile, the Kenyan foreign minister, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, has warned of the possibility of the Ogaden war being internationalized and starting off a Third World war as a result of the expansionist ambitions of one country in the Horn of Africa.

Dr Waiyaki sounded the warning during an audience with the outgoing Danish ambassador to Kenya, Mr Hans Kuhne. The minister and envoy discussed developments in the Horn of Africa, Zimbabwe and other matters of mutual interest. Others present included the acting chief of protocol, Miss Emma Murai, and other officials of the ministry.

SOMALIA

DANAB DENIES ETHIOPIAN VICTORIES IN OGADEN REGION

PA1516347 Paris AFP in French 1522 GMT 15 Feb 78 PA

[By Laurent Chenard]

[Text] Mogadiscio, 15 Feb (AFP)--Not a single plot of "liberated" land in Ogaden has been recovered by the enemy, DANAB, the news bulletin of the Somali liberation forces, reported today in a communique released in Mogadiscio. The bulletin denies reports from Addis Ababa that Ethiopian forces have advanced several kilometers northeast of Diredawa and east and south of Harar. The bulletin also notes that the fighting continues "within the vicinity" of the two townships. "The Cuban and Soviet troops that support Mengistu's regime have not recovered any territory but, on the contrary, have experienced major setbacks," the communique adds. It concludes by issuing an appeal to all African and Arab nations and to the whole world to take "immediate measures to face an invasion by foreign forces to kill western Somali and Eritrean combatants."

According to reports received from diplomatic sources in Mogadiscio today, it seems in fact that for the moment the Ethiopians have "frozen" their counteroffensive, which started in early February. The reports say that the offensive has permitted the Ethiopians to set up a "security area" around Harar and Diredawa as well as over part of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad line. This "freeze," it is noted, is intended either to allow the Ethiopian forces to "enhance" and supply their rear guard bases, to start an offensive in the Kara Marda pass and the town of Jijiga (90 km east of Harar) or to sound out Somali reaction after an initial spell of fighting.

The same sources have also confirmed, without giving any details, that in the course of the last few weeks Somalia has received a certain amount of weapons from various sources, notably from Egypt. It is believed that Mogadiscio's most essential need is antitank and antiaircraft missiles. Some Pakistani personnel have also arrived to help Somalia in the field of aviation, which is one of Somalia's weak points. It has no more than 15 pilots and a limited number of airplanes, as opposed to about 40 MIG-17 and MIG-21 planes supplied by the Soviet Union to Ethiopia.

According to the Somali news agency, SONNA, thousands of "volunteers" continue to pour into the various recruitment offices following a call for overall mobilization and the proclamation of the state of emergency by the authorities on Saturday.

The news agency also reported the arrival in Mogadiscio of a delegation of the UN High Commission on Refugees. The agency report says that during its stay the delegation will "tour the refugee camps in Somalia, which were set up to house those who flee the territories occupied by Abyssinia" and to assess, together with the Somali Government, the needs of the refugees.

MINISTER CALLS FOR WEAPONS, SUPPORT FROM WEST

LD151910Y Hamburg DPA in German 1747 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Mogadiscio--"The West must not confine its actions to addressing meaningless warnings to Moscow. What we now need are weapons and massive diplomatic support." This was stated by the Somali minister of information, Adbi Kassim Salad, in an interview with DPA. The minister stressed that Somalia will defend its territory "to the last man." The Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) which is fighting in Ethiopia's southeastern region--the Ogaden--will continue its guerrilla warfare "even if it is facing the entire Red Army."

Salad declared that Somalia is no longer confronting Ethiopia but "military experts and pilots of the Warsaw Pact." He warned the OAU, the Arab world and the Western countries of the consequences of such a large Soviet-Cuban military presence in this part of Africa. The Russians and Cubans constitute a "destabilizing element" which cannot be disregarded and which is bound to have consequences for the neighboring states of Kenya, Djibouti and Sudan, as well as the Arab states on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.

The Somali minister believes that the Ethiopian head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, is already much "less free" in his political decisions than the Somali Government was at any time during the Soviet presence in the country. Salad said that the Somali Government has evidence that the recent air attacks on Hargeisa and Berbera were carried out by Soviet pilots. He described this as Russian aggression against an independent African state.

THOUSANDS MORE 'VOLUNTEERS' SAID TO REGISTER

LD161134Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] More than 26,000 residents of the Jowhar area in lower Shebelle Province today registered as volunteers for the war against Russia and its allies which are now planning to invade the Somali Democratic Republic. The volunteers include workers, women and students. Volunteers are also registering in the province of Banadir.

TANZANIA

MINISTER CALLS ON JAPAN FOR MORE ECONOMIC AID

LD152004Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Tanzania called on Japan to assume a more positive economic aid policy and to relax its cumbersome procedure for giving such aid. The call was made in Dar es Salaam by the minister for finance and planning, Ndugu Edwin Mtei, when he met in his office a 27-man Japanese Government economic delegation currently on a 4-day visit to Tanzania.

Ndugu Mtei said although Japan was one of the three leading economic powers in the world, its economic aid had not been easily forthcoming. The minister suggested to the Japanese delegation that one of the principal topics in the consultations during the 4-day visit would be the identification of regions for the (?slow) development of such economic ties. Ndugu Mtei cited the Rufigi River bridge, soda ash, caustic soda and a polyvinyl compound project as being among the projects for which feasibility studies were made with the assistance of Japan but their execution has not yet started because of the vacillating nature of the Japanese aid policy.

The Japanese delegation, which arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning, later met the principal secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Anthony Nyaki. Tomorrow the team is expected to call on President Nyerere, whom the delegation leader, Mr (Kono), described on arrival as the conscience of Africa.

UGANDA

AMIN RECEIVES EGYPTIAN ENVOY, DECLARES FRIENDSHIP

LD151644Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Life President Amin has reiterated that Uganda will never interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt, but only wants to strengthen further the excellent bonds of friendship that happily exist between the two countries. The life president noted that whatever President as-Sadat is doing for the good of the Egyptian, Arab and Palestinian peoples is welcomed by him.

The president was receiving at the Cape Town villa the Egyptian ambassador to Uganda, Mr Hazim Mahmud, who briefed him in detail on the peace initiatives made by President as-Sadat during his recent visit to the United States and Europe. The field marshal pointed out th.. he strictly follows the OAU and UN charters of noninterference in the internal affairs of member states. He observed that President as-Sadat and the people of Egypt have done a lot in helping Uganda in various fields, including sending us doctors, teachers, engineers and pilots. Every country, he said, has problems.

The field marshal assured the ambassador that if he hears anything bad, which is likely to happen to Egypt, he will immediately assist the Egyptian Government by passing such information to it.

AMIN WARNS ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL AGAINST SMUGGLING

LD151604Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Life President Amin has told members of the Defense Council that a complete combat of coffee smuggling to neighboring countries is entirely in their hands, since they are the ones responsible for the protection of lives and property of Ugandans. Dr Amin was addressing a Defense Council meeting at the Republic House in Kampala and the president noted with concern that of late some members of the Uganda armed forces have started engaging in smuggling. He warned that offices who would be caught involved in smuggling will face the military tribunal.

Field Marshal Amin also hinted that army personnel who had deeply gone into business should choose between business and remaining in the forces, instead of mixing military administration with businesses. He said he is ready to receive a member of the armed forces who has chosen to be a businessman and that the government would even assist him in his business.

Al-Hajj Amin told the Defense Council members to realize that they are the saviors of all Ugandans and therefore should make sure they crack down kondoism and highway robbers who take people's property at gunpoint. Dr Amin emphasized that by doing so, (?it would help) the vice president and minister of defense, who is also responsible for the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Gen Mustafa Adrisi, to carry out his duties effectively.

President Amin also told the members that he had proved beyond reasonable doubt that some high-ranking military officers, including senior noncommissioned officers, had been deeply engaged in smuggling of coffee and other essential commodities to neighboring countries.

Dr Amin explained that these money-minded officers in most cases collaborated with some hardcore civilian smugglers to transport these goods across the borders under a heavy guard to well-armed military contingent to insure that such goods are passed across the border without any problems.

IDI AMIN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO MILAN WEEKLY

AU160930Y Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 16 Feb 78 AU

[Text] Milan, February 16 (ANSA)--The United States and Britain would be welcome in Kampala if they want to reopen their embassies there, according to an interview with Ugandan President Idi Amin Dada published in the latest issue of the Milan weekly, OGGI. According to OGGI, Amin also ventilates the possibility of letting the major world news agencies open up offices in the Ugandan capital.

"In this way, I hope the slanders which traitors and criminals are putting around on my account and on account of my country will end," Amin told the periodical. (?One) of the "criminals" mentioned by the Ugandan leader was former Health Minister Henry Kyeba, who fled the country and has since been one of the leading critics of an alleged "reign of terror" in the East African state.

According to Amin, Kyeba fled the country, taking the Health Ministry's funds with him, OGGI reported.

On Uganda's relations with the Soviet Union, Amin told the magazine that it was a relationship "on an equal footing." "The Soviet Union helps Uganda and Uganda helps the Soviet Union, he said.

"But (American President Jimmy)Carter has disappointed me," he added. "I advised him to visit Kampala to speak with Idi Amin Dada. "I will clarify his ideas," he asserted.

CHAD

CCFAN CHARGES LIBYAN AGGRESSION, CALLS FOR UNITY

PA160020Y Paris AFP in French 1514 GMT 15 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, 15 Feb (AFP)--The Northern Armed Forces Command Council (CCFAN), which signed a peace agreement with the Chadian Government on 22 January, has appealed to the "Patriotism and unity of Chadians to drive the Libyan aggressor out of the national territory."

In a communique published on Thursday by the CHAD PRESS AGENCY, the CCFAN (led by Hissene Habre) asserts that Libyan forces are participating in the offensive launched on 1 February against Borku, Ennedi and Tibesti (BET) "alongside the mercenaries, traitors and stateless persons led by Goukoni Oueddei." The communique adds that "Qadhdhafi's government has undertaken to place at the disposal of these mercenaries all the assistance they may need to fight against the Chadian nation. The Libyan Army has totally taken upon itself the education and training of recruits."

The CCFAN affirms that "each occupied city will be jointly administered by the Libyan forces and the mercenaries. This is currently the case of Bardai (Tibesti), which was seized in July. The CCFAN adds that the Libyan Government has established a special fund to recruit Chadians living abroad, particularly in Saudi Arabia. It stresses that "18 young Chadians were sent 2 months ago to training bases in Benghazi."

The CCFAN appeals to all BET combatants, "to all those who are serving the Libyan cause against their consciences, to place themselves at the service of the fatherland and to part company with the Libyan mercenaries." The movement also says that it is determined to liberate "even the smallest part of Chadian territory," and assails "the stateless persons who, following the dictates of their Libyan masters, vilify the Chadian leaders and the glorious FAN (Northern Armed Forces) fighters through the antennas of Radio Tripoli."

The CCFAN adds: "Let these adventurers know that history's judgment is merciless and that they will meet the fate of the Algerian Harkis who, after having fought alongside the French troops against Algeria's independence, now find themselves poor, stateless and without humanity." It concludes by stating that "the Chadian people do not wish to sell off their territory at any price or to become slaves."

CONGO

DPRK VICE PREMIER CHONG ARRIVES IN BRAZZAVILLE

LD152355Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD

[Summary] DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki arrived today in Brazzaville and was met by the Congolese minister of culture, art and sport. After laying a wreath of flowers at the Marien Ngouabi Museum, Chong Chun-ki had a series of talks with Foreign Minister Teophile Obenga, Minister of National Education Antoine Ndinga and Minister of Rural Economy Marius Mouambenga. He was received by Prime Minister Col Louis Sylvain Goma. At 2000, Chong Chun-ki will attend an official dinner given by the Congolese Government. Tomorrow he will visit Pointe Norie and an agricultural farm and will return to Brazzaville at 1500. At 1715 he will be received in audience by the head of state, Col Joachim Yhombi-Opango.

ANGOLA

SEPARATISTS THREATEN TO EXECUTE CUBAN, ANGOLAN TROOPS

LD161003Y London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Article by our Lisbon correspondent: "Threat to Execute Cubans"]

[Text] An anti-communist guerilla movement said yesterday it would execute 61 Cuban and Angolan communist troops unless Angola's Marxist regime released 2,000 prisoners and 3,000 people deported to Cuba.

A spokesman for the separatist Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front claimed the Angolan Government had deported nearly 3,000 Cabindans to Cuba during the last two years.

"Communist Cuba is brainwashing 1,270 of our children who were torn away from their families and forced to go to that island prison," he said. In addition 1,720 men and women had also been deported to Cuba.

Heavy Fighting

The spokesman said the Cuban and Angolan soldiers held by the front were captured in heavy fighting 11 days ago at the village of N'kuto in the oil-rich enclave separated from the rest of Angola by the Zaire River and a thin strip of Zairean territory.

The other 2,000 people whose release was demanded were said to be held in the former Portuguese political prison at Sao Nicolau on the south-west coast of Angola.

HAVANA REPORTS NETO MEETING WITH CUBAN YOUTH DELEGATION

FL160059Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Feb 78 FL

[Text] People's Republic of Angola President Agostinho Neto has received a Cuban Union of Young Communists [UJC] delegation which is in Luanda. The Cuban delegation is participating in talks being held with the MPLA-Labor Party youth organization for the upcoming signing of a cooperation agreement. Various aspects of cooperation between the Angolan and Cuban youth organizations were studied during the talks, along with Angolan youth participation in the tasks for the 11th world youth and students festival which will be held in Havana.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DOS SANTOS VISITS CONGO

LD151524Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] First Deputy Prime Minister Eduardo Dos Santos left Luanda this morning for Brazzaville at the head of a delegation to attend the Angolan-Congolese joint commission meeting.

ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR SWORN IN

LD141726Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Neto swore in Carlos Fernandes as Angolan ambassador to the Soviet Union last night.

MALAWI

EDUCATION MINISTER DISMISSED FROM PARTY

LD151116Y Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, in his capacity as life president of the Malawi Congress Party, has expelled Mr Winford Alex Hanania Lweya, until noon today minister of education, from the membership of the party for gross breach of party discipline. This was announced today by a spokesman for the national headquarters of the Malawi Congress Party in Lilongwe.

The spokesman said Mr Lweya has been expelled from the party on the recommendation of the disciplinary committee of the party. He said Mr Lweya has been guilty of a serious breach of the rules and regulations governing the discipline of the party in that he abused his position as a cabinet minister by mishandling and mistreating the people of Mangochi during the recent district and town council elections. The spokesman explained that first Mr Lweya handled the people with harshness and arrogance. He did not cooperate with the district officials who were his hosts. Secondly, the spokesman added, Mr Lweya was not only arrogant to the district officials of Mangochi, but even during the disciplinary committee meeting he conducted himself with impunity and arrogance.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO REPORTS RHODESIAN INTERNAL SETTLEMENT ACCORD

LD161208Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] More details have been revealed about the agreement reached between Ian Smith and the Zimbabwean puppets Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau, on the so-called internal settlement for Rhodesia. The agreement signed by Smith and the puppets covers the retaining, in practice, of the whole colonial structure in Rhodesia. The eight points accepted by both sides are:

The election of a National Assembly consisting of 101 members, for whom everyone over 18 years of age can vote;

The setting up of an assembly with 72 seats for blacks and 12 for settlers, and the maintenance in the assembly of seats reserved for settlers during a 10-year period;

A declaration of rights;

Judicial freedom;

Freedom for the Department of Public Services and its respective members, including the right to security in the carrying out of their functions;

Political freedom for public services, including the police, armed forces and prison service, and their maintainance in a high degree of efficiency;

Guarantees on payment of pensions and the right to have this payment made inside or outside Rhodesia; and,

Freedom to maintain dual nationality by certain Rhodesian classes.

It is also known that both sides have agreed on a declaration of principles connected with the formation of a new army, details of which have been left for the so-called transitional government. The government will be composed in essence of two-thirds blacks and will be subordinated to a state council consisting of Ian Smith, Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau.

Meanwhile, the United States, Great Britain and South Africa have refused to make any official statements on the Rhodesian agreement reached by Smith and the puppets.

In his turn, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, referring to that international body's position, stated that any agreement in Rhodesia which did not include the Patriotic Front could not be valid.

Marcelino Dos Santos, speacking to journalists in Dar es Salaam last Tuesday, called on Great Britain and the Western countries to reject any so-called internal agreement between Smith and the puppets Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau.

'SECRET PARTY DOCUMENT' REPORTS CHAOS IN MUGABE CAMP

LD161017Y London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Article by David Adamson, diplomatic staff: "Chaos Rife in Mugabe Camp Claims Official in Secret Report"]

[Text] A chaotic picture of indiscipline, subversion, frequent purges and inefficiency within Mr Robert Mugabe's Mozambique-based black nationalist movement is drawn in a secret party document which has reached Britain.

"Hardly a day passes without the administrative secretary receiving a report of plottings and intrigue designs by certain members of the Executive Committee," laments Mr Edgar Tekere, former administrative secretary and now secretary-general of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

ZANU is part of the Patriotic Front with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union which has rejected the Rhodesian internal settlement talks between Mr Ian Smith, prime minister, and black nationalist leaders.

The document, written in Maputo last August, may have been leaked by a dissident group within ZANU, but more likely it was captured by Rhodesian forces last November during the raid on the Chimoio guerrilla base.

Rhodesian Africans living in London, with a knowledge of ZANU, are convinced it is genuine.

A batch of ZANU documents dealing with arms shipments from China recently surfaced in Geneva. They, too are thought to have come from Chimoio.

Plots Against Mugabe

The target of much of the plotting was Mr Mugabe himself, who since taking over as head of the party ten months earlier, had survived two attempted coups and was heading for another showdown.

Mr Tekere, an articulate hard-liner, urged Mr Mugabe, then secretary-general, to "stiffen his back" and avoid tendencies to "ultra-democracy" for the time being.

Mr Mugabe had been nearly shaken from the leadership by a revolt in the guerrilla camps while he was in Geneva for the ill-fated talks at the end of 1976. This seems to have flared up again in January last year.

Operation Broom

"Operation Broom" which followed led to two important members of ZANU being locked up, but other plotters maintained their places in the hierarchy.

The situation of which Mr Tekere complained led to a reorganisation in which Mr Mugabe became president of ZANU and Mr Tekere took over from him as secretary-general.

Then, toward the end of the year, the Central Committee ordered the purging of two powerful figures; Henry Hamadziripi, who was allegedly involved in the 1975 political murder of a rival in Lusaka, and Rugare Gumbo, who was Mr Mugabe's spokesman.

One of the most interesting aspects of the situation described by Mr Tekere was the reluction of Mozambique's President Machel.

The Mozambicans ordered a limit to the number of ZANU officials working in Maputo and are reluctant to let them move out of the Hotel Cardoso into residential accomodation.

Crimes by senior and junior members of the party soured the situation still further. A member of the Central Committee and a member of the military high command were arrested in Maputo last June and jailed for three weeks following a fight when two "comrades" propositioned a Portuguese man's wife.

Previously the management of the Hotel Cardoso had complained of attempted rapes against three different women by a member of the Executive Committee.

Indiscipline and attempts to involve the Mozambicans in ZANU plots caused a rapid deterioration in relations after last March, Mr Tekere reported. "The party has earned for itself enormous despisal by our hosts.

"We now have a reputation for being divided, power hungry, chaotic and unlikely to ever learn to manage the revolution while we remain determined to be professional internal subversives," he said.

RHODESIA

GOVERNMENT, BLACK NATIONALISTS REACH AGREEMENT

Parliamentary Representation

LD160816Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, and black nationalist leaders have announced their agreement on the question of white parliamentary representation in the proposed new constitution. Mr Smith told reporters on the lawn of the government training center that of the eight main points in the basic proposals there had been one outstanding. This, an obvious reference to the question of white parliamentary representation in the proposed new constitution, has now been solved. The prime minister said the delegates had succeeded because they were not prepared to give in to the problem, and the breakthrough was a credit to the people who participated.

Further Details

LD160824Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Text] A government spokesman said today that, as a result of the meeting this morning of heads of delegation and in a plenary session this afternoon, the deadlock over the method of electing the 28 white members of parliament was resolved on the basis of a compromise proposal put forward by the ANC [African National Council] Sithole delegation, and was resolved as follows: 20 will be elected on a preferential voting system by white voters who are enrolled on the common roll. The remaining 8 will be elected by black and white voters enrolled on the common roll from a minimum of 16 candidates who will be nominated by an electoral college.

For the first election this electoral college will comprise the 50 white members of the present parliament. For the second and subsequent elections within the first 10 years, the electoral college will comprise the 28 white members of the parliament which will be dissolved immediately prior to such an election. Resulting from today's decisions, agreement has now been reached on the constitutional matters under discussion. The conference will now proceed to discuss matters relating to the transitional period. Chief Kaisa Ndiweni took the chair at this afternoon's meeting.

Smith, ANC Official Comment

LD160840Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1613 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Text] The constitutional settlement talks produced a positive result today. The UANC [United African National Council] leader, Bishop Muzorewa, emerged from the session this afternoon to announce that one of the major hurdles has been overcome. The prime minister, Mr Smith, expanded on this statement: [begin recording]

[Smith] I think I can say, and I'm sure the bishop will agree with me, that we've succeeded in overcoming this because we've shown tremendous patience, and we were not prepared to give in.

[Question] Can you tell us how you have overcome it, sir?

[Answer] Well, I think this will come out. I think we'll prepare a statement to make sure that there is no misunderstanding. This will be redrafted so that you can see that for yourselves. But I think this is a credit to the people who participated in this conference for showing great dedication and patience.

[Question] We assume the question, sir, is the two rolls for voting--the white and the black rolls.

[Answer] Yes, you can assume that we have solved the eight main points. There was one outstanding. Now we have solved this one. There has been a slight variation. We will wait, as I said to you I believe, until we've got it written down clearly for you, so that there is no misunderstanding.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, I think they're probably getting on with this now. I don't think we will want to hold this up.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I don't believe anybody's had to climb down. I think it has been a (?brilliant) method of producing something which means that nobody has climbed down. I think it is a victory for moderation. Instead of fighting and killing people, we've shown patience and it's helped us to solve our problem towards bringing peace to our country.

[Question] How close are we, sir, to the transitional government?

[Answer] Oh, we're very close now, I think. [end recording]

The vice president of the ANC [African National Council] (Sithole) delegation, Dr Gabellah, added his comments: [begin recording]

[Gabellah] Here it's not who is right, but what is right, and therefore what is right has prevailed.

[Question] But how close are we, sir, to a transitional government?

[Answer] As close as I am close to you.

[Question] In terms of days or what?

[Answer] In terms of the distance between me and you. Could be days.

[Smith] There, you've got the answer.

[Question indistinct]

[Smith] Well, we go on. We've still got a few more problems to solve and part of it is the transitional government which you're asking about, we'll get on with that tomorrow. [end recording]

London Paper Commentary

LD161143Y London DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Feb 78 p 10 LD

[Editorial: "Has Mr Smith Done It?"]

[Text] If the famous "internal settlement" between Mr Smith and the moderate African leaders in Rhodesia is actually on, then it is great news for Rhodesia, and the friends of Rhodesia, and one in the eye for Dr David Owen, our fat-headed foreign secretary.

Certainly it could put Dr Owen on the spot. What can he do, apart from gassing on the telephone to Washington? His whole policy, which has been worked out with the Americans, has been based on the assumption that there can be no settlement in Rhodesia which does not include the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front.

This has been sternly resisted, not only by Mr Smith but by black leaders such as Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev Sithole. They want majority black rule as much as anyone, but they do not want their country to be put into the hands of a lot of blood-thirsty Marxist maniacs.

Dr Owen's dalliance with the front leaders, Mugabe and Nkomo, is mysterious, as well as being discreditable. Evidently he thinks only their consent can give "peace" to Rhodesia. But peace at the price of ruin.

It tells us much about the moral calibre of Dr Owen that he has been willing to collaborate in a ruinous peace, just to get Britain off the hook. Probably he fears that a moderate black Rhodesia will ask for military help against a continuing campaign by the guerrillas. Oh, dear!

Be that as it may, an internal settlement providing for majority rule and safeguards for the position of the whites will be a triumph for the much abused Ian Smith.

He has been an obstinate man over the years, and a slippery one. Arguably he should have made concessions to the moderate blacks years ago. All the same, if he can bring the Rhodesian problem to a decent and stable conclusion, he will have done well by his country.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE, SECURITY INCREASED

LD151430Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0410 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD/CA

["Yesterday in Parliament" program]

[Excerpts] Supplementary estimates totalling 40,740,000 dollars were tabled in the house. The amount includes 7,359,000 dollars for the Ministry of Defense, 1,300,000 dollars for the police, and 820,000 dollars for the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The largest item tabled was a 16 million dollar sum for subsidy losses and assistance to the agricultural industry, 15 million dollars in grants and aid by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the Rhodesian iron and steel company.

Supplementary appropriations for defense raise the vote 141,837,000 dollars to 149,187,000 dollars. The police vote increased from the original estimate of 55,631,000 dollars. The internal affairs vote is now raised from an originally estimated 39,914,000 dollars to 40,734,000 dollars, and the Rhodesian prison service vote from 6,612,000 dollars to 6,882,000 dollars.

When the original budget was introduced in the house last July, and later fell away with the dissolution of parliament for the general election in August, it made provision for just over 800 million dollars to go to the ministries directly concerned with the security operations. On the reintroduction of the budget in September, this provision had then risen to 831,397,000 dollars with an extra 15 million dollars going to the treasury as a special reserve to finance the war. The estimated cost of the war is now nearly 700,000 dollars a day, totalling 251 million annually, including the treasury reserve funds.

The Rhodesian Army receives 6.4 million dollars of the additional defense appropriation, including 4.2 million dollars which covers salaries, wages, pay and various allowances for the regular, national service and territorial force troops.

The Rhodesian Air Force is to receive an additional 950,000 dollars, of which 690,000 is for aircraft maintenance and running costs, and 260,000 dollars for stores, clothing and equipment.

A bill to categorize the Rhodesian Army into two instead of three sections was introduced in the house. The army is at present divided into the regular forces, the territorial forces and the reserves, and the new bill sets out to combine those divisions between all non-regulars. With the leave of the house, the second reading of the proposed legislation was taken immediately. The minister of defense, Mr Roger Hawkins, said the expansion of the army and its increasing utilization in an active role has necessitated the change in its structure. The minister said the bill would serve to eliminate misunderstandings arising from the distinction drawn between reserves and active batallions or the former reserve holding units. All of these will now be referred to as members of the territorial army.

CONVOYS REINTRODUCED BETWEEN FORT VICTORIA, UMVUMA

LD151254Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Text] A police spokesman in Salisbury has announced that convoys are to be reintroduced between Fort Victoria and Umvuma with effect from tomorrow. Motorists intending to use this route are advised to contact the police at the two centers concerned, or the automobile association for times of departure.

SOUTH AFRICA

LEADERS REACT FAVORABLY TO RHODESIAN AGREEMENT

LD152135Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Both the South African prime minister, Mr Vorster, and the leader of the parliamentary opposition in South Africa, Mr Colin Eglin, have welcomed the news from Salisbury. Mr Vorster said in Cape Town that all efforts to achieve peace in Southern Africa would help South Africa's (?blacks).

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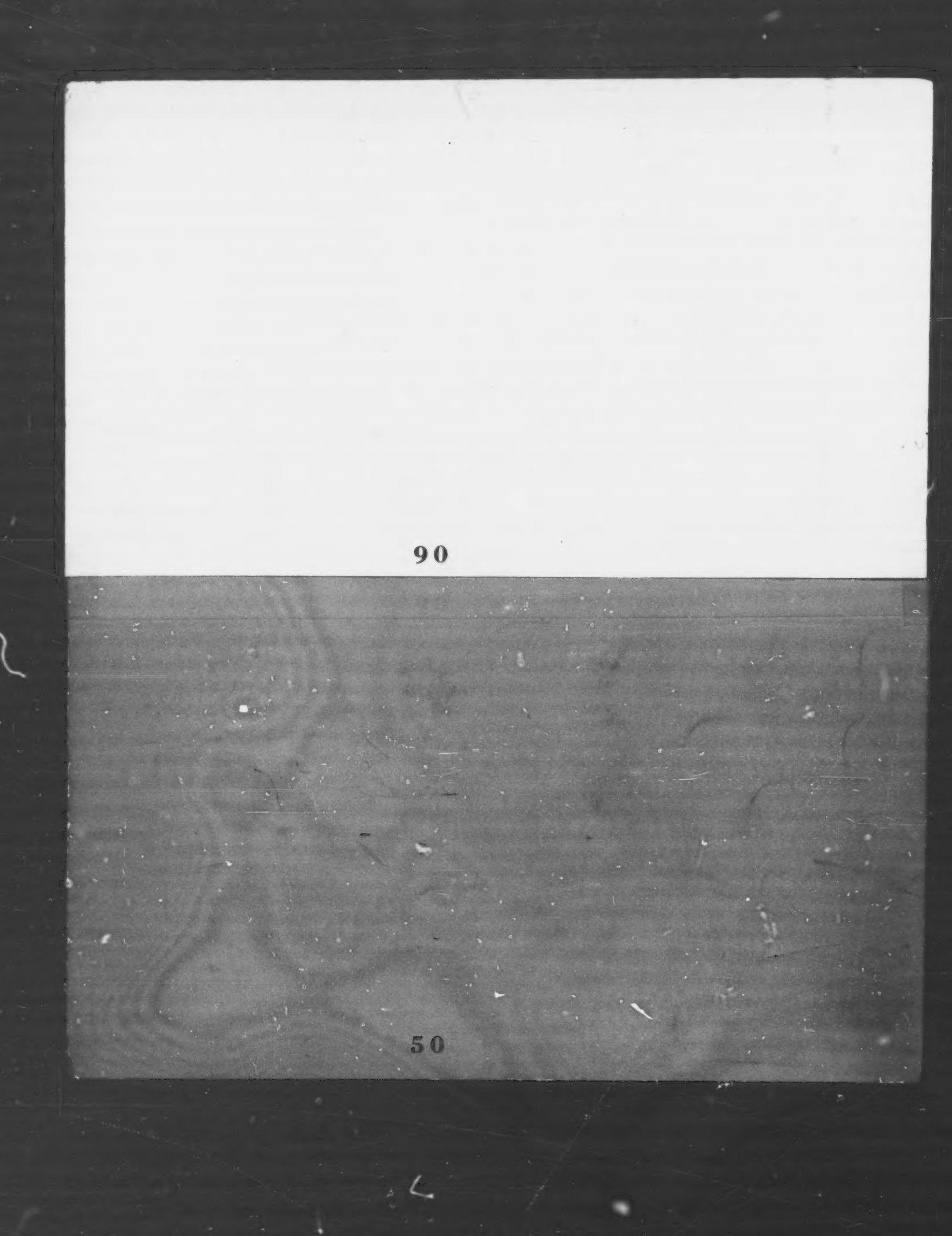
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